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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/695,744	10/24/2000	Thomas J. Perkowski	100-046USA000	2224
7590	09/11/2006		EXAMINER	CARLSON, JEFFREY D
Thomas J Perkowski Esq Thomas J Perkowski Esq P C Soundview Plaza 1266 East Main Street Stamford, CT 06902			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3622	
			DATE MAILED: 09/11/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/695,744	PERKOWSKI, THOMAS J.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Jeffrey D. Carlson	3622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 June 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 396-438 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 396-438 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This action is responsive to the paper(s) filed 6/19/06.

### ***Information Disclosure Statement***

2. Applicant refers to a supplemental IDS, yet no such document has been located in the file.

### ***Double Patenting***

3. A rejection based on double patenting of the "same invention" type finds its support in the language of 35 U.S.C. 101 which states that "whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process ... may obtain a patent therefor ..." (Emphasis added). Thus, the term "same invention," in this context, means an invention drawn to identical subject matter. See *Miller v. Eagle Mfg. Co.*, 151 U.S. 186 (1894); *In re Ockert*, 245 F.2d 467, 114 USPQ 330 (CCPA 1957); and *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970).

A statutory type (35 U.S.C. 101) double patenting rejection can be overcome by canceling or amending the conflicting claims so they are no longer coextensive in scope. The filing of a terminal disclaimer cannot overcome a double patenting rejection based upon 35 U.S.C. 101.

4. Claims 424-438 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75 as being a substantial duplicate of claims 410-423. When two claims in an application are duplicates or else are so close in content that they both cover the same thing, despite a slight difference in

wording, it is proper after allowing one claim to object to the other as being a substantial duplicate of the allowed claim. See MPEP § 706.03(k).

5. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the “right to exclude” granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

6. A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

7. Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

8. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the Claims 396-438 of this application conflict with claims 418-460 of Application No. 09/716848. 37 CFR 1.78(b) provides that when two or more applications filed by the same applicant contain conflicting claims, elimination of such claims from all but one application may be required in the absence of good and sufficient reason for their retention during pendency in more than one application. Applicant is required to either cancel the conflicting claims from all but one application or maintain a clear line of demarcation between the applications. See MPEP § 822.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

9. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

10. Claims 397-438 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

- Claim 396 finishes with language regarding a tag installed in an HTML document, yet there are no HTML documents positively claimed. Indeed the claim refers to tags that are part of the claimed apparatus, yet the tags are only *capable* of being embedded; it does not appear that applicant intends to claim the documents themselves as part of the apparatus, yet the end of claim 396 appears to contradict this.
- Claim 405, it is unclear how the tag can be embedded into an image, product document or graphical icon.
- Claim 407 describes the step of how the items are imported in to the network, yet the claims are apparatus claims, not method claims. It is not clear what applicant is further structurally imitating by this claim.
- Because claims 410-423 and claims 424-438 appear to be repetition of claims 396-409, the claims given 112 rejections herein also apply to the associated claims repeated within 410-438.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

11. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

12. **Claims 396-438 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stern (US6591247) in view of Durst, Jr. et al (US6542933).**

13. Regarding claim 396, 398-400, 405, 408, 409, Stern teaches systems and methods for providing networked, in-store kiosks that can be used to deliver product information and advertisements. A centralized server (NMC/NOC 12/20) receives various types of content (ads, information, audio, video, etc) and makes the content available to various stores [fig 1]. Each store has plural kiosk sites 30 including a video screen, keyboard and light pen. The kiosks and servers are connected by way of IP protocol and/or the Internet [4:46-68]. A consumer can scan the UPC barcode (Universal product number UPN) of a product at the kiosk and receive advertising and other information about the product [6:46-50, 7:14-17, 27-32, 48-50] which provides a positive brand experience. Stern teaches that the central database provides a UPC-indexed database of products that stores the relationship (via the tblUPCmaster table) between the UPC codes and the associated content (ads, information, audio, etc) associated with that product [8:10-25]. The UPC codes of Stern are taken to be equivalent to applicant's UPN in that they both provide an item identifier to be used for database lookups to retrieve and deliver advertising and item information. Stern teaches that functionality is provided to input ads/information into the system [6:1-34] which is taken to represent programming of the various information modes. Stern teaches that a management user interface is provided for viewing and creating the tables in the database which determine the content and content delivery mechanisms for the kiosks. It is unclear whether management workers must interface the system locally or remotely. However, Stern teaches a distributed system of complex subsystems which communicate over various networks including the Internet and it

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to have provided the management user interface as a web-enabled interface (remote GUI) in order for any remotely located manager to access and program the system. The display of ads and information to the requesting user about the requested item is taken to provide a virtual kiosk that displays advertisements and information which are taken to promote the item. Any web page displaying any content about the requested item is taken to be a “virtual kiosk.” Durst, Jr. et al also teaches a means for a consumer to scan a barcode (at a kiosk [8:1-3]) in order send a request to a centralized server for more information about the item scanned. Durst, Jr. et al teaches that the item identification/barcode is scanned into the a web browser and sent to the server. The server links the user to the URL of the associated information [3:15-30, 66-67]. Although any advertisement content delivered through an advertising mode is taken to promote the item advertised, therefore providing a promotion and promotion mode, Durst, Jr. et al teaches product descriptions as well as product promotions [col 23 lines 7-29]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to have provided a mode for displaying product promotions as well Stern’s displaying advertising mode and product information mode in order to provide more brand awareness and encourage the consumer to purchase a particular brand. Stern does not appear to provide the dynamic web application (UPC-specific information) with the use of embedded “tags” in the HTML web pages. Durst, Jr. et al however does teach that a web-based product information system can be provided by use of a Java servlet located at the server [col 6 lines 47-49]. It is taken to be inherent that provision of a

JAVA servlet is accompanied by the necessary <tags> embedded in the web documents that are to provide the server functionality when the user desires to interact with the server to obtain the requested information. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to have provided access to the interactive server processes of Stern using embedded tags that point to the proper JAVA servlets in a manner as taught by Durst, Jr. et al.

14. Regarding claims 397, 401-404, the system of Stern is taken to provide management with a means (subsystem) for creating the necessary links/indexes/keys of UPN/TM/PD to the associated content in the databases. Official Notice is taken that URL links are well known to include icons and/or link text. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to have labeled the provided links with such items in order to describe the link to the user for clarity. Further, Stern teaches providing ads, audio, video and information about the item. Durst, Jr. et al teaches providing product and other types of information about products. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to have returned a list of URL links to the user when the product requested is associated with plural content files (ads, promotions, information, warranty, etc), so that the user may choose which content to review.

15. Regarding claim 406, it is not believed that applicant has positively claimed the HTML documents, but rather merely the servlet capabilities and possession of tags that *can be inserted* into HTML documents. The same is true with the combination

proposed. Further however, Stern teaches that the site having the kiosk can also include e-commerce access [5:52].

16. Regarding claim 407, the UPN/TM/PD are taken to be present in the combination as proposed, however the manner in which the data is initially introduced or created (whether through an import process or otherwise) cannot be set forth in a system/apparatus claim.

17. Claims 410-438 are repetitions of the same concepts as in claims 396-409 and are rejected with the same reasoning.

### ***Response to Arguments***

18. Applicant presents new claim language and arguments that focus on a bifurcated approach of providing a server-side component and embedded tag referring to the server-side component. Examiner points to and relies upon the teaching by Durst, Jr. et al to deploy the interactive product look-up system using a JAVA servlet [at least at col 6 lines 47-49] as the basis for the present art rejection.

19. Applicant presents several arguments for allowability which are narrower than the present claim scope. For example, rich media can be hosted on the Akamai CDN, and Stern is unsuitable for use in the market spaces existing along both electronic and physical streams of commerce.

***Conclusion***

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jeffrey D. Carlson whose telephone number is 571-272-6716. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8a-5:30p, (work from home on Thursdays).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Eric Stamber can be reached on (571)272-6724. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



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